FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1845. [NO. 1457.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and make payment.

C. LUTTERLOH.

April 28, 1845. 56-3w

Fire Proof and Damp Proof SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES are a perfect non-conductor of heat, and cannot be destroyed nor their contents injured by fire, as numerous trials have proved; and are also proof against burglars, being secured by the most celebrated Patent Locks now in use. And all Safes having the Subscriber's name upon them as the manufacturer, are warranted dry and free from mould, (the only objection to those first made by Wilder.)

One of the above Safes can be seen at the Counting Room of E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Owner of the Patent, and Manufacturer,
No. 139 Water street, New York.

N. B. One of the above mentioned Safes was in the Tribune Buildings in New York, which were burnt on the night of the 5th Feb'y 1845, and remained in the burning ruins thirty-six hours, and when dug out was found to be red hot on the outside. The New York Tribune of the 7th Feb'y, speaking of this Safe, says: "The contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The cash in Bank bills and the papers are as good as new. The Safe is a *Salamander*, manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character."

New York, April 4, 1845. 56-14wpd

SPLENDID LOTTERIES, FOR MAY, 1845.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

30,000 CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 20 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 17, 1845.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,658, 1 of 2,500, 100 of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 21 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 24, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

30,000 CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 22 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 31, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,747, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

April 25, 1845. 56-tdpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Enoch H. Davis *vs.* Parsons Davis.

Original Attachment,—Returned to Court "No goods."

Eli Davis summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Parsons Davis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Parsons Davis to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 56-6w

Taken Up,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Anson County, on the 15th of March last, by J. W. Morris, a bright sorrel MARE, with a star in the forehead, with long mane and tail, and shod all round. No other particular mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, according to law.

J. D. SMITH, *Ranger.*

April 15, 1845. 56-3w

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 28, 1845. 56-3w

Insurance against Fire.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the *NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY*, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

April 29, 1845. 56-Y

FRESH *Spring Goods.*

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.

April 22, 1845. 55-8w

JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Barnes' Notes on the Gospel; with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

April 21, 1845.

Notice.

THE firm of STUART & McGARY having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims or being indebted to the concern, are requested to call as soon as possible at their old stand, and make settlement with

W. L. McGARY.

April 22, 1845. 55-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wool-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Brown Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ½ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambroons, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk, and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE.

3 GOOD MULES. Inquire of

JAMES S. GRANT.

1st door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore.

April 16, 1845. 54-tf

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Becklard's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 14.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and c'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

New Fancy Dry Goods.

CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of new and fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as Cobaltines, Organdies, Charlatines, and Barages; black, colored, figured and Satin stripe Balzorines; Paris blue Chine ditto, and a variety of other new styles. Also, super blue-black and black Bombazines, De-lains and Alpacas; Printed and Lace Stripe Lawns; Muslins and Jaconets, &c.

For Gentlemen—Cassimeres; Drap-d-Ete; Linen Drillings and Gambroons; Vestings; Neck Handkerchiefs, and superfine Satin Scarfs.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and colored Gloves, (prime article;) white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts; Linen and Cotton ditto; Ladies' fine plain and hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, (Thread Cambric;) together with Straw Goods of all descriptions; Napolitan, Lace and Hair Bonnets, (latest Spring fashion:) Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers, of the finest kind; fine Baskets; Silk Cravats and Points; and a variety of other Goods not mentioned. Call soon and see, as the above Goods will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. ☞ North East corner of Market Square.

March 31, 1845. 52-6w

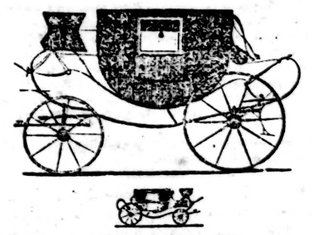
Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats, plain Straw and Florence Bonnets.

JUST received by the late arrival of the Steamer Fayetteville from Wilmington, a fresh supply of the above articles, of the latest style, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 18, 1845. 50tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price. $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT, A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Scratic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh Supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
5 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

To Southern Physicians.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson's PRACTICE, a new work, by the distinguished Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston. 2 vols. Price $6.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 14.

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 18, 1845. 52-3m

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 *CEDAR STREET,*

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Erasmus Love, *vs.* Richmond Love, Executor of William Love, dec'd; Walter F. Leak and Mary his wife; William L. Cole, and Ann Jennings.

ORIGINAL BILL.

THIS cause having been transmitted to the Supreme Court, by consent of parties, for trial, and the said Court having ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the parties, at such time as the Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County shall appoint, shall have all the Slaves which may be in their possession or under their control, of the original stock or the issue of such original stock, as was bequeathed by William Love, Sen., dec'd, to his widow for life, &c., (except the Slaves divided in 1811, with their issue,) before the said Clerk and Master, at the Court House in Rockingham, and that the said Clerk and Master do divide the said Slaves, &c., and that the parties shall account before him for the hires and profits of the said Slaves since the death of Mary Love, deceased, by them respectively had and received.

The said parties are hereby notified to have the said Slaves, with their increase, before the said Clerk and Master of Richmond county, for such division and to account for the hires and profits of the same as aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Monday the 2d day of June next.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

53-6w] JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

On Mr. Caudle's Shirt-Buttons.

"There, Mr. Caudle, I hope you're in a little better temper than you were this morning? There—you needn't begin to whistle: people don't come to bed to whistle. But it's like you. I can't speak, that you don't try to insult me. Once, I used to say, you were the best creature living: now, you get quite a fiend. *Do* let you rest? No, I won't let you rest. It's the only time I have to talk to you, and you *shall* hear me. I'm put upon all day long: it's very hard if I can't speak a word at night; and it isn't often I open my mouth, goodness knows!

"Because *once* in your lifetime your shirt wanted a button, you must almost swear the roof off the house! You *didn't* swear? Ha, Mr. Caudle! you don't know what you do when you're in a passion. You were not in a passion, wern't you? Well, then, I don't know what a passion is—and I think I ought by this time. I've lived long enough with you, Mr. Caudle, to know that.

"It's a pity you havn't something worse to complain of than a button off your shirt. If you'd *some* wives, you would, I know. I'm sure I'm never without a needle and thread in my hand. What with you and the children, I'm made a perfect slave of. And what's my thanks. Why, if once in your life a button's off your shirt—what do you cry *'oh!'* at? I say once, Mr. Caudle; or twice, or three times, at most. I'm sure, Caudle, no man's buttons in the world are better looked after than your's. I only wish I'd kept the shirts you had when you were first married! I should like to know where were your buttons then?

"Yes, it *is* worth talking of! But that's how you always try to put me down. You fly into a rage, and then if I only try to speak you won't hear me. That's how you men always will have all the talk to yourselves; a poor woman isn't allowed to get a word in.

"A nice notion you have of a wife, to suppose she's nothing to think of but her husband's buttons. A pretty notion, indeed, you have of marriage. Ha! if poor women only knew what they had to go through! What with buttons, and one thing and another! They'd never tie themselves up to the best man in the world, I'm sure. What would they do, Mr. Caudle? Why, do much better without you, I'm certain.

"And it's my belief, after all, that the button wasn't off the shirt: it's my belief that you pulled it off, that you might have something to talk about.—Oh, you're aggravating enough, when you like, for anything! All I know is, it's very odd that the button should be off the shirt; for I'm sure no woman's a greater slave to her husband's buttons than I am. I only say, it's very odd.

"However, there's one comfort; it can't last long. I'm worn to death with your temper, and sha'n't trouble you a great while. Ha, you may laugh!—And I dare say you would laugh! I've no doubt of it! That's your love—that's your feeling! I know that I'm sinking every day, though I say nothing about it. And when I'm gone, we shall see how your second wife will look after your buttons! You'll find out the difference, then. Yes, Caudle, you'll think of me, then: for then, I hope, you'll never have a blessed button to your back.

"No, I'm not a vindictive woman, Mr. Caudle; nobody ever called me that, but you. What do you say? Nobody ever knew so much of me? That's nothing at all to do with it. Ha! I wouldn't have [illegible] of gold. It's a good thing I'm not as worrying as you are—or a nice house there'd be between us. I only wish you'd had a wife that *would* have talked to you! then you'd have known the difference. But you impose upon me, because, like a poor fool, I say nothing. I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle.

"And a pretty example you set as a father! You'll make your boys as bad as yourself. Talking as you did all breakfast-time about your buttons! And of a Sunday morning too! And you call yourself a Christian! I should like to know what your boys will say of you, when they grow up? And all about a paltry button off one of your wristbands; a decent man wouldn't have mentioned it. Why don't I hold my tongue. Because, I *won't* hold my tongue. I'm to have my peace of mind destroyed—I'm to be worried into my grave for a miserable shirt-button, and I'm to hold my tongue! Oh! but that's just like you, men.

"But I know what I'll do for the future. Every button you have may drop off, and I won't so much as put a thread to 'em. And I should like to know what you'll do then? Oh, you must get some body else to sew 'em, must you? That's a pretty threat for a husband to hold out to a wife! And to such a wife as I've been, too: such a negro slave to your buttons, as I may say! Somebody else to sew 'em, eh? No, Caudle, no: not while I'm alive? When I'm dead—and from what I have to bear there's no knowing how soon that may be—when I'm dead, I say—oh! what a brute you must be to snore so!

"You're not snoring? Ha! that's what you always say; but that's nothing to do with it. You must get somebody else to sew 'em, must you? Ha! I shouldn't wonder. Oh no! I should be surprised at nothing, now! Nothing at all! It's what people have always told me it would come to,—and now, the buttons have opened my eyes! But the whole world shall know of your cruelty, Mr. Caudle. After the wife I've been to you. Somebody else, indeed, to sew your buttons! I'm no longer mistress in my own house! Ha, Caudle! I would'nt have upon my conscience what you have, for the world! I wouldn't treat any body as you treat—no, I'm not mad! It's you, Mr. Caudle, who are mad, or bad—and that's worse! I can't even so much as speak of a shirt-button, but that I'm threatened to be made nobody of in my own house! Caudle, you've a heart like a hearth-stone, you have! To threaten me, and only because a button—a button——"

"I was conscious of no more than this," says Caudle, in his MS., "for here nature relieved me with a sweet, deep sleep."

Humbug and fanaticism seem destined in all ages of the world to gain more active proselytes than genuine merit and common sense. We have accounts of the spread of a religious delusion in our midst more demoralizing if not more ridiculous even than Millerism. Assemblages, it is said, are now held on the Sabbath at private dwellings and other places, where the ceremonies, practised in the name of religion, are of a grossly licentious tendency. Many well-intentioned women have been estranged from their families by the ravings of the fools or knaves who have "got up" this new excitement. Kissing and washing of feet are practised without regard to sex. A gentleman, who happened to be present at one of the meetings, writes an account of his experiences to the editor of the *News*.

An indignant husband, whose wife has had the folly to join this sect, caught one of the male leaders the other day, and gave him a most unmerciful flogging.

N. Y. Cor. National Intelligencer.

Important.—Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in an editor's sanctum and he tells you it does not disturb him, or to whistle louder—do not believe him or do it.

Phila. Gaz.

From Washington.—The correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, that the Government appointments for New York are postponed at Washington on account of the fact that the expectants are loitering about the city.

"Many of Mr. Ritchie's warmest friends express serious misgivings of the success of his new enterprise. They think that he is too old for the arduous duty which will of necessity devolve upon him; and that his ideas of matters and things—of parties and men—are superannuated, and altogether behind the wishes of the ardent "progressive democracy" of the present day."

The Curtain Lectures.—We have announced (says the Baltimore Patriot,) that the original projector of the lectures (Laman Blanchard) is dead. He wrote to No. 5 inclusive, and the rest have been continued by another hand. But the new lectures fall off sadly from the originals. The conception of them by Blanchard was admirable, and his execution to the life. The Richmond Whig noticing the fact of his death, says:

"Will it scarcely be credited—it is hard to realize the fact—that the author of those incomparable comic productions—which we had rather have produced than any Comedy in the English tongue—is no more! He wrote them to No. 5, when he was called to face an account which we hope he found it easier to face than Mrs. Caudle!

A very curious case was tried in New York last week. On New Year's evening, 1843, there was a party of ladies and gentlemen at the house of Mrs. Leland, No. 48 Beekman street, at which Dr. Hathaway (plaintiff) and Mr. Graves, (defendant) a merchant of New York, were present.—Dancing commenced, one of the ladies playing the piano. Dr. H., not understanding the figure, had his partner and another lady each by the hand, his arms being extended, when suddenly his arms fell by his side, and he complained of being hurt. It was subsequently ascertained that one of his arms was broken, between the shoulder and elbow, and he charged Mr. Graves with having struck him with the edge of his (G.'s) hand, who exclaimed to him that he had given his partner the wrong hand. A gentleman named Frink, who was present, testified that he saw Mr. G. so strike the plaintiff; while the two ladies, on the contrary, testified that Dr. H. had gone wrong in the dance, and they each had hold of his hand trying to set him right, and his arms fell, and that Mr. Graves, at the time, was at the other end of the room. There was no intimation on the trial of any ill-will existing between them, but the contrary was asserted. The jury could not agree as to the amount of damages to be awarded, (though they agreed that he should get something,) and they were discharged.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that by some process somewhat akin to Kyanizing, invented and patented in this country and in England by Dr. Lardner and James Davidson, Esq., *provisions are cured* in New York in a way to "acquire superior qualities, the juices being retained, which, by the ordinary method, are expelled;" so that a bullock is slaughtered, put into an air-tight vessel, the gasses that promote putrefaction pumped out, salt driven into and through the meat by hydraulic pressure, and there you have it thoroughly cured and ready for mastication or exportation *in twenty-four hours!* A Yankee now proposes so to extract and condense the essence of meat, that the merchant may take his daily food in his waistcoat pocket, and thus save the time of going home to his dinner.

The spirit of John Jones still hovers over the Madisonian. In a recent laudation of the new Postmaster General, for his skill in making contracts for carrying the mails, the Madisonian said: "We are satisfied that the contracts at this letting will be given out at a saving of *one hundred per cent.* upon the former lettings."

It was universally conceded that Mr. Johnson would succeed in reducing the pay of the contractors, but that he might be able to get them to do the work for nothing, was never dreamed of till the Madisonian predicts this "saving of one hundred per cent."

BOOKS.—As an illustration of the destitution usually found by Colporteurs in the Western States, one employed for the past year in distributing books and tracts in Michigan, states, that of 9,941 families visited by him and his associates in that State, 3,304, or about *one-third*, were found destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 1,239, about *one-eighth*, had no Bible. In the course of the year they distributed 4,560 volumes by sale, and 3,600 gratuitously.

SORROWS.—All accidental sorrows may be dwelt upon with calmness, or recollected with gratitude to Him who sent them; the sorrows that sprang from ourselves preserve their unmitigated bitterness.

By G. P. R. James.

HAPPINESS.—Happiness! that glorious crown which, studded with the diamonds of the heart, can receive no additional lustre from such paltry things as power, or wealth, or station.—*By G. P. R. James.*

DRESS.—Nor is dress, in general, altogether unworthy of attention. Somebody has called it the habitual expression of a man's mind; and though I cannot agree to that definition in the full sense, yet certainly, where there is no impediment to his following his own wishes, a man's dress affords strong indications of taste and habits of thought.—*By G. P. R. James.*

THE HEART AND THE WORLD.—Oh, how hard it is, when the mind like a young bird has soared forth at liberty into the face of heaven, and tried its wing at large among all the joyous things of nature, to be called back to the close cage of the dull world's doings, the meannesses, which form the bars that prison in the heart.—*By G. P. R. James.*

The Madisonian says that F. H. Ellmore, of South Carolina, has declined the appointment of Minister to England, "on account of other engagements requiring his personal attention in South Carolina."

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, who was appointed by Gov. Brown to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walker, has declined the office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WICKED DIGGETH A PIT.

Ever since the time of that ingenious artificer who presented to the tyrant Phalaris a brazen bull to roast men in, and was himself the first victim of his own invention, it has been held that they who helped the bad to power were very sure to pay for it.

If we remember, the bull-maker had so managed his machine that when the victim was put into it, and the fire kindled beneath, his cries, by a vocal mechanism in the throat of the image, were converted into bellowings like those of the animal. Certain sounds that are now issuing from South Carolina remind one exceedingly of this part of the story.

Speaking of the late removals from office, the *Charleston Mercury* says of that of the Collector of Boston:

"Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Williams were college classmates and warm personal friends. The latter was a thorough free-trade and State-rights man—a faithful and competent officer—and neither he nor Mr. Calhoun had any thing to do with creating the vacancy which he was invited to fill. We have not seen a reason given for his removal. But ex-Governor Morton, a most persevering Van Buren man, is put in his place. He is a man who ought, in mere policy, to receive no favors from a Democratic President; for his violent abolition opinions, coarsely expressed as often as he had a chance, have been a perfect pest to the party in the South—trumpeted against us by all the Whig presses at every election as proof that the Democrats and Abolitionists of the North were all of a family. But he was a Van Buren man."

The Mercury also complains of the removal of Gen. Hardin from the Collectorship of the port of Savannah; and intimates pretty strongly that it is because the General "was an old State-rights man," and particularly as his successor, General Bullock, was a warm Proclamationist!

The following paragraph from the Mercury, too, affords matter for reflection:

"There is a curious coincidence that deserves to be noted. There were three men in the Baltimore Convention who were conspicuous for fighting after the battle was lost, who would not give up, and could not abide the nomination of Mr. Polk. These three men were Messrs. Bancroft and Morton, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Shields, of Alabama. The first is in the Cabinet, the second Collector of Boston, and the third sent on a foreign mission. Strange, is it not? Does Mr. Polk mean to say that it was a very nasty business making him President, or does he wish us to understand that he punishes his supporters and rewards his opposers, because he is compelled to act at the dictation of others? One or the other seems to be the natural conclusion.

"There was another gentleman in the Baltimore Convention, who, besides being Mr. Van Buren's spokesman there, was conspicuous for the threat which he hurled at that body, that they would get enough of Texas annexation before they were done with it. Yet Mr. B. F. Butler was pressed to take a seat in the Cabinet, and on his refusing was appointed to an office worth $8,000 a year."

The Mercury does not consider. If Mr. Calhoun could not be kept in himself, how can it be expected that his friends and followers should be? Shall the Ensign be saved and the Lieutenant or Captain be condemned? What! Hasn't the President read Shakspeare?

Cassio. "Well, Heaven's above all; and there be souls that must be saved, and there be souls that must not be saved."

Iago. "It's true, good lieutenant."

Cassio. "For mine own part—no offence to the general (Jackson,) or any other man of quality—I hope to be saved."

Iago. "And so do I too, lieutenant."

Cassio. "Ay, but by your leave, not before me; the Lieutenant is to be saved before the Ancient."

In a word, the Mercury must not be presumptuous, nor attempt to look into the inscrutable counsels of Cabinets. We tell that journal that it must have faith; works are nothing; all is now settled by an unseen and mysterious rule of political predestination: "there be souls that must be saved; and there be souls that must not be saved."

France, they say, by means of certain philosophers, fell under the rule of a set of distinguished friends of freedom and of pure reason, called the Jacobin Club. These were folks somewhat addicted to what are called "the spoils," and if a man was in their way or was rich, they forthwith dubbed him "Aristocrat," and chopped his head off. To facilitate this laudable practice, an ingenious artist made them a very nice, rapid, and humane machine, which, as the child of his own fancy, he called, after his own name of Guillotin, *Guillotine*. Well, Miss Guillotine, dear soul! worked deliciously; and he, about whose neck she threw her tender arms, at the magic of her republican touch was an aristocrat no more. Presently, however, her own dear father became suspected; and sweet Miss Guillotine was laid upon the good Doctor's own shoulders: for in those days, as now, they who had no head were considered the best republicans. What Guillotin had done to merit shortening—unless, perhaps, he rose above the political stature of the Jacobin Club—we know not. He had not managed any Mexican negotiation, nor uttered any memorable words about "the cohesive power of public plunder."

The Mercury thinks the President ought to love South Carolina. Bless us! and so he does; for "who loveth well, chasteneth well." "Spare the rod, and you spoil the child," quoth Solomon. Mr. Polk is only showing her a little Jacksonian gratitude: for she led the way in the Hero's nomination, and how admirably did he repay her! She is really lucky in President-making—a perfect Warwick—always making Kings, and their fierce enemy as soon as made.

But, as to the love, there are several things to be remarked. After all, the President may love those who opposed him not a whit more than those who lifted him to success. Perhaps he may think that the efforts of the latter in his favor were prompted by something quite different from any violence of affection for *him*. It may be held somewhat certain that the Van Buren men loved him not before the election: but it would be monstrous to suppose that they have not the most fervid attachment for him since. *That* is one of the few feelings in them which can never fail. But, moreover, be the benefits from the Calhoun party or the injuries from the Van Buren party what they may, a wise King, according to Machiavelli, loves nobody, hates nobody, and views men, not according to his feelings, (should he have any,) but his interests. Indeed, men who think they have a claim upon him are apt to be particularly inconvenient. It is much easier to deal with those who know they have none; for to them every favor will go helped with the added grace of its unexpectedness. There are two sorts of gratitude—the retrospective (which usually falls) and the prospective, which is much surer. If a man should be grateful for what *has been* done for him, he should be at least equally so for what *is to be* done for him. For hope, as every body knows, is a very charming power, and presents things in a much more enticing aspect than memory. Besides, every body is not blest with a good memory. A man may have little memory and great hopes.—Whether that be the present predicament of President Polk, seems to be a matter of very serious difference of opinion between some of his leading supporters.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The news from England has given this subject a far deeper interest for the people of the United States than it ever had before. It will be remembered that towards the close of the last session of Congress, Mr. Adams took occasion to speak of the hasty action of the House of Representatives, and in doing so expressed a very decided opinion that it was one of the most important questions that had come before Congress since the last war. Of the title of the United States to the whole of the territory, he had not the slightest doubt, but in saying this, he could not lose sight of the fact that Great Britain had set up a claim, and in a way that could not be altogether disregarded. In this situation of the affair, he deprecated legislation upon it, because it was not only more wise and prudent, but in keeping with the general sense of the world, which favors peace, that it should be left to the negotiation to settle it, which was then—and is now—going on.

These views of Mr. Adams did not prevail with the House, but the Senate agreed with him, and rejected the bill for the immediate occupation of the Oregon territory.

Although this question has now come up before us with all the freshness of a new matter, it has been repeatedly the subject of discussion in both Houses of Congress, and has called out the opinions of most of the able men of those bodies.

Mr. Calhoun in January, 1843, when he was in the Senate, delivered a speech upon it, in opposition to the immediate occupation, in which he contended that we could not hold it against the opposition of Great Britain. After having recapitulated the history of the Oregon negotiation, he said—

With these preliminary remarks, I repeat the question, Has the time arrived, when it would be wise and prudent for us to attempt to assert and maintain our exclusive right to the territory against the adverse and conflicting claim of Great Britain? I answer, No, it has not; and that for the decisive reason, because the attempt, if made, must prove unsuccessful against the resistance of Great Britain. We could neither take nor hold it against her: and that, for a reason not less decisive—that she could in a much shorter time, and at far less expense, concentrate a far greater force than we could in the territory.

Mr. Calhoun enforces his views by showing how that Great Britain has already a large army in the Pacific Ocean, capable of being concentrated in six weeks at the mouth of the Columbia. On the other hand we have no force there. He adds:

Our fleet would have to sail from our own shores, and would have to cross the line and double Cape Horn in 56 degrees of south latitude; and, turning north, recross the line, and ascend to latitude 46 north, in order to reach the mouth of the Columbia river—a distance from New York (over the straightest and shortest way, or more than 15,000 miles, and which would require a run of more than 18,000 of actual sailing on the usual route. Instead of six weeks, the voyage would require six months. I speak on the authority of one of the most experienced officers attached to the Navy Department.

These facts are decisive. We could do nothing by water. As far as that element is concerned, we could not oppose to her a gun or soldier in the territory.

Having established that we could do nothing by water, Mr. Calhoun goes on to demonstrate that we could do nothing by land—that the distance from a central point in Missouri to the Columbia river is two thousand miles, and that it would be utterly impossible, in any reasonable time, for us to march an army that distance, through an uncultivated country, and surrounded by hostile Indians, and to bring it effectively into the field against the arms which Great Britain would already have there.

Seeing, then, that we could do nothing to maintain the territory by arms, at this time, Mr. Calhoun asks "Shall we abandon our claim to the territory?" answers—

"No. I am utterly opposed to that; but, as bad as that would be, it would not be as much so as to adopt a rash and precipitate measure, which, after great sacrifices, would finally end in its loss."

He then proves that a fight with Great Britain for it now, must, for the reasons above stated, terminate in its loss to the United States. He contends that our claim is to be preserved by waiting. "All we want," says he, "to effect our object in this, is wise and masterly inactivity!" "In the period of thirty two years," he goes on to say, "which have elapsed since I took my seat in the House, the Indian frontier has receded a thousand miles West."

And this is true. Let us bide our time. Great Britain may now acknowledge our rights. If not, we can wait. It is impossible to stop the progress of emigration to the West, and "our time" to assert our claim is when an army of our citizens may be formed from the cultivators of the soil where the contest is to be decided. England may then send her armies to Oregon, but they will encounter on their approach a band of American citizens already leagued to oppose them.

Hon. John B. Ashe, we are sorry to learn from the Memphis Eagle, has, in consequence of continued ill health, declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress as a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

A Doctor speaking for the Army & Navy.—At an entertainment given by the members of the Canadian Parliament, at the close of its recent session, the Army and Navy were toasted—and unfortunately enough, there happened to be no sailor or soldier present to reply. In this dilemma, a doctor took the floor.—*Balt. Pat.*

"Gentlemen," said he, "the toast of the army and navy has been proposed. There is not a soldier or a sailor among us. There is not a man among us who has shed blood for his country, except, perhaps, gentlemen, it be myself. Yes, gentlemen, I tell you once more, what I have said a hundred, a thousand times, *I have bled for my country, bled, aye, and blistered too.* And therefore have I believed it to be my duty to respond to the call of the chairman!"

The speech was received with rounds of applause.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.
FROM MEXICO.

We have been kindly furnished by a merchant of this city with the Vera Cruzano of the 12th containing the account of an awful earthquake which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th inst.

At the moment we write, says the Siglo of the 8th, the inhabitants of the capital of the republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M., the oscillations began; slight at first and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South.—It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent frightfully, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity. At 56 minutes past 3 the movement had ceased.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity.—Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering; and others entirely fallen, San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompeate, Zapo, and Victoria streets and the Grand street have particularly suffered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlale is demolished. The Hospital of Saint Lazarus is in ruins, and the Churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured. The magnificent chapel of Saint Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented, succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

At three quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt.—They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

American Fleet—the Gulf.—The government of the United States will have the following fleet off Vera Cruz in a few days, (after visiting Galvestou,) viz:

	Guns.
Frigate Potomac	44
Ship Falmouth	20
The Lawrence	10
Brig Somers	10
Steamer Princeton, (equal to)	20
Ship Saratoga	20
Ship St. Mary's	20
Brig Porpoise	10
	154
To which another sloop of the first class is to be added	20
Total	174

Union.

FROM THE MORNING NEWS.

In the Second [District of Virginia] (Petersburg, &c.) George C. Dromgoole is re-elected, without opposition. No one ever ventures upon a contest at the polls with this accomplished Democrat and popular favorite.

Just before the last Presidential Election, the News would have it that the main question to be then decided by the People was not Annexation, nor Protection, but *Dueling*. Henry Clay had fought two duels—very bad business, we agree—and the News invoked all moral and worthy men to unite in putting down Dueling and Duelists by electing Polk. And now we find this same News eulogizing a man who recently shot his neighbor dead in a duel, as "this accomplished Democrat and popular favorite." So wags the world.

N. Y. Tribune.

Improvements in Rail Roads.—A gentleman named Wightman has given notice in the Norfolk Herald, that after a long course of study and experiment he has discovered several important improvements in the construction of rail roads and locomotives, by which springs are secured from breaking; boxes and axles are prevented from cutting, and by which in the event of danger at any time, the cars can be stopped almost instantly. These improvements are desirable to the travelling public, as much of the risk and danger now incurred upon rail roads may be avoided.—*Newbernian.*

Jesse E. Dow, Door-keeper to Congress, Editor of the to-be-transformed 'Madisonian, and Laureate to Polk and Texas, has four rather slim verses in his last paper "On the 78th Birth-Day of Gen. Jackson," in which he says Old Hickory's "battle-sword" at New-Orleans "drank the blood of Waterloo." Jesse can only give us such verses as he is able to make, but how can he justify such fibs as that? Who does not know that the Battle of Waterloo took place *five months after* that of New-Orleans?

New York Tribune.

General Jackson.—The health of the hero of the Hermitage is rather better, according to the last accounts. He appeared seriously ill on the 15th April, but had rallied on the 17th.—*Union.*

Bill Ford, the notorious prize fighter, and now an officer in the Custom House, had a fight in Water-street on Saturday afternoon, and after knocking some half a dozen men, was at length secured and taken to the Tombs on a cart. He was bailed out by some of his friends, and has, we believe, returned to his duties under the Federal Government. He was pardoned out of the State Prison by Gov. Bouck, some time since.

N. Y. Tribune.

"RE-ANNEXATION!"

The following broadly satirical article is from the *London Punch*. We ask those who are so clamorous for "immediate annexation" to read and ponder upon it, and then tell us candidly whether there is not more in it than "meets the eye."

"John Polk was put to the bar charged with robbing the Mexican minister of a favorite dog, named Texas. The circumstances of the case Don Bernardo Murphy stated to be simply these—

Some months since, John Polk sold his Excellency the dog, (a very large animal, spotted black and white, that used to run under his carriage,) subsequently a fellow, by the name of Houston, a countryman of Polk's, who had been in his Excellency's service, absconded with the dog, and he had that day seen it at Greenwich Fair, whither he had gone in company with Chevalier Bunsen. The animal was tied to a van, belonging to the prisoner, and from which he was haranguing and psalm-singing to the company at the fair.

Policeman, X. 21 said—Please your Worship, there has been more picking of pockets round that ere psalm-singing wan, than in any part of the fair.

Mr. Aberdeen.—Silence, Policeman. What has that to do with the complaint?

The Mexican Minister continued, in a very agitated manner, "I instantly recognized my dog, and gave the scoundrel yonder in charge to a policeman."

"Scoundrel!" the prisoner cried, (*a very sanctimonious looking fellow, who held the dog in his arms*)—"Am I in a Christian land, to hear myself called by such names? Are we men? Are we brethren? Have we blessings and privileges, or have we not? I come of a country the most enlightened; the most freest, honestest, punctuallest, on this airth, I do."

Mr. Aberdeen (with a profound bow.) You are an American, I suppose?

Polk.—I thank a gracious mussy I am! I can appeal to every thing that is holy, and, laying my hand on my heart, declare I am an honest man. I scorn the accusation that I stole the complainant's dog. The dog is *my* dog—mine by the laws of heaven, airth, right, nature, and possession.

Don Bernardo Murphy, very much agitated, here cried out—How yours! I can swear to the animal. I bought him of you.

Polk.—You did. It's as true as I'm a free-born man.

Don Bernardo.—A man who has an old servant of yours comes into my service and steals the dog.

Polk.—A blessed'er tuth you never told.

Don Bernardo.—And I find the animal now again in your possession.

Polk (*cudding the dog.*)—Yes, my old dog—yes, my old Texas, it did like to come back to its old master, it did!

Don Bernardo (*in a fury.*)—I ask your worship isn't this too monstrous?

Mr. Aberdeen.—Your Excellency will permit me to observe that we have not yet heard of Mr. Polk's defence. In a British court justice must be shown, and no favour.

Polk.—I scorn a defence. The dog returned to me by a lor of natur—it's wicked to fly against a lor of natur. If I sold the dog, and by the irresistable attraction of cohesion, and the eternal order of things, he comes back to me—am I to blame? It's monstrous, heinous, regular blasphemy to say so.

Mr. Aberdeen appeared deeply struck by the latter observation.

Polk (*continued.*)—I didn't steal the animal.—Steal! Is a man of my character to be called a thief? I *reannexed* him—that's all. Besides, what jurisdiction has this here court? What authority has any court on airth in a question purely American? My bargain with Don Bernardo Murphy took place out of this country—the dog came back to me thousands of miles away here from.

Mr. Aberdeen.—In that case, I really must dismiss the complaint. Allow me to state my opinion, Mr. Polk, that the dog is yours; I have no business to inquire into questions of annexation as you call it, or of robbery as his Excellency here (very rudely, I must think,) entitles your bargain. I entreat rather that gentlemen so respectable should live together in harmony; and—and, I wish you both a very good morning.

Mr. Polk then left the office whistling to his dog, and making signs of contempt at Don Bernardo Murphy, who slunk away in a cab. He had not been gone an hour when Policeman X 21, came into the office and said, "Please your Worship, the Yankee *annexed* your Worship's Canadian walking-stick in the passage."

Mr. Aberdeen [*sternly*]—Mind your own business, fellow. Mr. Polk is perfectly welcome to the stick.

Presently another member of the force [O'Regan by name] entered and swore the incorrigible Polk had stolen his beaver hat.

Mr. Aberdeen [*good humoredly.*]—Well, well, I dare say the hat wasn't worth twopence halfpenny: and it's better to lose it than to squabble about it at law.

O'Regan left the court grumbling, and said it wasn't so in *Temple's time*.

W. K. Northall, for several years Editor of the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, has given up editing and betaken himself to Dentistry for a living. He

"Begs to state that he has three very substantial reasons, two girls and a boy, for adopting a pursuit which crowns his labors with a better reward."

Reasons enough, and as good as though there were fifty of them. To dip a little deeper into the marrow of the business, we would paraphrase them thus: Every man knows when his teeth ache, and will pay to have them plugged or pulled, but a great many are in want of knowledge and don't begin to suspect it. If they do, sly into some reading-room or grocery and borrow a paper, instead of taking one as they ought. Hence as the 'cares of this world' grow upon an Editor, he is apt to lose his taste for gas and glory.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Dreadful Accident.—On Monday evening last at about 10 o'clock, as the Camden Stage was entering this town, the horses took fright at some object and ran away, and turning a corner abruptly, ran the Stage against it, throwing Mr. Daniel McLean, who was on the box with the driver, into the street, and fracturing his leg in such a manner as it is feared will make amputation necessary. The driver also had his shoulder dislocated, and one of the passengers was much bruised. The stage was literally shattered to pieces.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

The Pittsburg Gazette, speaking of the Insurance Offices of that city, says: "We had four offices in operation here before the fire. One of them, the "Navigation," will pay all losses, and have 50 or $60,000 left. Another, the "Firemen's," will pay from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar. "The Penn" will pay 90 cents on the dollar, and probably more. The "Mutual," a new institution, will pay a large part of its losses."

Whitewash—it is now the season.—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and the premises as painting and whitewashing the tenements and fences. The following recipe for whitewashing has been found by experience to answer the same, on wood, brick, and stone, as oil paint, and is much cheaper:

Recipe.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime and slack it with boiling hot water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste put in boiling hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand for several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put on as hot as possible with a painter's or whitewash brush.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Procul, O procul este, profani."

Mr. Editor: I have just read a communication in your last paper, signed "Procul Iste," embracing the author's views on the subject of Conventions. Without cherishing, ordinarily, feelings of hostility towards an opposite opinion, I have thought that the article above mentioned, offered at such an unseasonable hour in regard to its immediate objects, and placing the author in such a bold position with such weak defence, seems to demand some notice of those who entertain different sentiments.

It would have been supposed, sir, that any one, in assuming the responsible task of enlightening the public mind in regard to institutions of long establishment and approved experience, would have undertaken it with mature deliberation and the amplest preparation. Indeed, sir, I thought, in justice to your readers and in charity to your correspondent, that in attacking an established and favored system, he would have employed arguments better for the purpose than a bare recital of some of its abuses;—that in offering himself as a party counsellor and diplomatist, he would have approached under the guise of greater plausibility and novelty.

There is a propensity in some natures to delight rather in finding fault with old and settled theories, than in the formation of new ones. With an absurd proclivity to notoriety, and an independence of the opinion of mankind, tired of agreeing with the world, they spit off, and as frequently as otherwise on subjects which admit of no question. And as long as there is the semblance of a virtue or the shadow of plausibility, the favored paradox is regarded as quite adequate to the grasp and worthy of the aspirations of their minds. To this fatal properisity, accompanied with what I would fain believe to be a too slight view of the subject, the aforesaid article may be mainly indebted for its existence. But from whatever motives it may have been penned, or upon whatever grounds he may be sustained, it most certainly appear as exceedingly ill timed; and if it have any effect at all, will confuse the concert as to the location of the proposed Convention. Now, since as I have no doubt you have received for publication the proceedings of a meeting held at Rockingham, to appoint Delegates to the proposed Convention, it is almost needless to say that "Iste Procul," *he is far* from representing the opinions of this county.

It is true there are prejudices, but amounting to nothing like a settled opposition. Your correspondent, whoever he may be, can enjoy all the credit of having been bold enough to submit his views to paper. And now I would ask him to examine his production again, with all its contradictions and inconsistencies.

With an ardent zeal for the public good, he sets out with quarrelling with Asheborough for offering its hospitalities to the Convention—warmly recommends Lawrenceville as a suitable place for it, and then falls out with the District for wishing to hold it at all. Next condemns as meetings of the people what were never called so, except by himself,—never claimed to be nor advocated as such,—but on the contrary adopted for convenience and despatch, as a preventive of the evils of the *meetings of the people*. Condemns them as anti-democratic, then speaks of them as nugatory and inoperative. States that they are anti-democratic and anti-republican when they forestall the action of the people, and in doing so, he uses a ridiculous truism, and supposes a case which never happens and is never intended. Again, in the face of the meetings held throughout the District for the appointment of Delegates to the Convention, he appeals to every knowing and thinking man in the District for concurrence with his views; namely, that so far as the number of candidates is concerned, the Convention will be inoperative—consequently useless. He goes on to enlighten the public as to the fearless and independent course which he intends to pursue, and concludes by hoping that a suitable man may hail from the Thermopylæ Whig District of the United States—which means, I suppose, that the Representative is to be the Captain of the Persian host of Whigs, distracted but victorious over the Spartan band of Democracy.

Sir, it is almost needless to say any thing in favor of a system which is as old as Government itself.—The principle upon which they are constituted, is that which marks the improvement of our form of Government upon the ancient models. I regard the selection of a Convention as important as the having representatives at all is necessary to good laws.

The Representative system in Conventions is as necessary to the harmony and integrity of a party, as it is in Legislatures necessary to the interest of the whole community. Then its importance in the two cases differs only as the interest of a party differs from that of the community generally.

A Convention is not assembled to *forestall the action of the* people, to dictate to them or to place them under any moral obligation to support its measures. It assumes no legal authority, exerts no legal force, because it is the action of a Party, a portion of the community. It exerts only that power and authority which a man's ideas of prudence and policy would suggest. It appeals only to his reason, and in proportion as he is convinced of the propriety, integrity, and fairness of the Convention, thus far, and no farther, will he feel under obligation to abide and support its action. It does not assume to say whom you shall vote for, but recommends, by its combined and representative voice, who, under the circumstances—for the harmony and integrity of the Party—for the development of its strength—for the welfare of the whole country—ought to be the choice of the Party.

They save a people from the disturbing influences of jealousy, ambition, and faction, by making *compromises habitual*. Your correspondent intimates that he might yield his objections in a case where it is necessary that a Party should exert its full force. Is it probable, sir, that these nice Democratic scruples can be waived at all, when Conventions are, under all circumstances, anti-Democratic and anti-Republican? Is it probable that his views could have the tendency to make these compromises easy?

In his objections, your correspondent supposes only probable cases. But I ask him if he has not known more cases of misdirection of the Whig Party from the absence of Conventions, than from their measures?

If the objection to Conventions is that they are theatres of intrigue, then the answer is that it is better to have the result of such intrigue than such as may come from the schemes of villages, neighborhoods and cross roads, particularly as the consciousness of responsibility on the part of Convention will be expected to operate beneficially on its choice.

I might say much more; but, sir, I would not have said this much, except from a disposition to enter my protest against opinions which smack too much of anticipated opposition to the action of Convention—are too much tainted with radicalism, and calculated, if for any thing at all, to strengthen prejudices which it should be the duty of every good citizen to correct and allay.

VATES.

Richmond county, April 26, 1845.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It is no wonder that we cannot get along smooth in this world, when in it we find so many busy-bodies who seem to be so deeply interested in other people's affairs as even to make them neglect their own. I think if the Editor of the "North Carolinian" had been attending to his proof sheet, at the time he was inspecting the Engine No. 1, the face of his paper last week perhaps would not have been defaced by a *doublet* which appears so prominent in one of his Editorials. And I should admire his enterprising zeal much more if it was *combined* with home industry. Come, Captain Bayne, when you learn to keep your own premises clean, we may then think of calling on you for help. And whenever it is apparent that with our limited means, we are not as prompt, and as efficacious too, in the discharge of our duties in cases of emergency, as is Engine Company No. 2, (of which you are Secretary) you may then with more propriety read us a public lecture on the subject.

A voice from Engine Company No. 1.

House Servant for Sale.

A GIRL, aged 18, accustomed to house work, for sale. Apply at this office.

May 7.

FROM THE CHARLESTON (S.C.) REPUBLICAN, APRIL 1.

KANAWHA SALT WORKS.

It has been known to the public for some two years that several extensive salt furnaces in the Kanawha salt region have been operated exclusively by gas. The gas forcing up the water from a depth of a thousand or fifteen hundred feet, and then being collected in a barrel, which serves as a gasometer, it is conveyed by a pipe to the furnaces, furnishing all the heat necessary to carry on at the same time all the processes of the manufacture of salt to its completion in an establishment capable of making a hundred barrels in a day, and at night brilliantly lighting up the whole works; thus saving the expense of a steam-engine to pump up the water, and all the fuel and lights. Last week, in deepening one of the wells of Messrs. Dickinson & Shrewsbury, the auger struck a steam of gas, at the depth of one thousand feet, that in quantity and force far surpasses any thing of the kind heretofore discovered here, or perhaps in the world. The gas was pressed up with such force as almost to overcome the exertions of the workmen to hold it down while they could unscrew the detachments. The way being cleared, the gas having full play, sent a column of water one hundred feet, (and, if tubed, would no doubt raise it to double that distance,) occasionally discharging stones from the size of a musket ball to that of a hen's egg almost with the force of a grape-shot from a piece of ordnance. When we were there on Thursday last, all hands were engaged in active efforts to get down a plug to check the force of the gas, so as to enable them to insert the tube. They have, we learn, partially succeeded, and in a few days, both the gas and water will be turned to good account. Serious apprehensions were very justly entertained of the destruction of the furnaces in the immediate neighborhood, as well as of the residence of Mr. Wm. Tompkins, should this immense body of gas take fire, which it was thought might occur from a steamboat passing on the river, so extensively was it diffused in the atmosphere. A strong guard is kept up night and day to prevent such a catastrophe. On Saturday, the third well from the one we are speaking of took fire, and, with the most active exertions, was not extinguished till considerable damage was done to the works.

That our readers may have some idea of the extent of nature's laboratory or gas manufactory on the Kanawha, we will say that gas enough issues from this single well to light all the cities in the United States, and we think we might safely throw in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and a half-dozen other big cities of Europe.

Some entertain fears that both the gas and the salt water will shortly fail; but we incline to the opinion that the upper stratum, the outskirts, the suburbs only of the treasures of salt and gas, and many a subterranean wonder, are just *now* being reached. No matter whose dominions down there may be encroached upon, whether those of Pluto or Æolus, our enterprising salt manufacturers are as determined to open them, annex them, and revel in their palaces, as the annexationists are by-and-by to revel in the halls of the Montezumas.

DOCTOR CHAMPION'S VEGETABLE AGUE MEDICINE,

A SAFE and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be the prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the medicine has so greatly increased, that the proprietor has not been able to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day. Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

The large amount of sales having reduced the price to *One Dollar per box.*

—ALSO—

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic PILLS, possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsies, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitations of the Heart, Diarrhea, Nervous Affections, Obstructed Menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and many testimonials of the efficacy of these medicines.

Letter from Sulphur Springs, Missouri.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Jefferson county, } September 23, 1843.

Dr. Champion—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented. Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post Office without delay. Mr. A. J. Kendall, Postmaster at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.

J. B. Frederitze,	David Knockland,
Henry Lauplin,	J. Burgess, Jr.
Philip Pipkin,	Skelton Richardson,
F. Waters,	John Richardson,
Wm. J. Barzee,	John Henry Nash,
L. S. Ingalls,	W. R. Robertson,
John G. Bomi,	B. Johnson,
John Byrd,	Thomas Moss,
John Ogle,	Silas Huskey.
H. D. P. Lucas,	

Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas W. Craven.

WALTON COUNTY, Georgia.

Dr. Champion—Sir: I took a tour through the lower part of Georgia, and was astonished at the success and popularity of your pills. In every place where they have been tried they have unparalleled fame, bearing off before them like a mighty flood, all opposition, and are hailed by thousands as the best remedy for the cure of Chills and Fevers.

Yours truly,

THOMAS W. CRAVEN.

SIMMS' FORT, La., Avoyelles Parish, April 13, 1844.

Dr. P. Champion—Dear Sir: I have disposed of all the pills left with me last Spring by your agent, and they have proved all that they are represented to be. Your money is ready, and subject to your order. I wish you to send me two hundred boxes of your Ague pills, and a suitable quantity of Anti-Bilious pills, at your lowest price. The season is advancing when they will be much needed, and I trust they will reach me in time.

Yours, B. B. SIMMS.

☞ The above valuable Medicine is for sale by the following Agents:—

J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson county.
A. JESSUP, Fayetteville.
S. J. HINSDALE, do.
J. W. WHITE, Elizabethtown.
T. S. MEMORY, Whiteville.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
D. P. McDONALD, Rockingham.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesborough.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw, S. C.

May 1, 1845. 57-4m

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1845.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Whigs of Cumberland County, at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th inst., on motion, E. J. Hale was called to the Chair, and Christopher Munroe was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to take the necessary steps towards bringing into the field a Whig Candidate for Congress in this District. He urged the importance of immediate action, since there was but a short period in which to arrange for the holding of a Convention; named all those gentlemen in various parts of the District who had been spoken of in connection with the canvass, any one of whom he considered qualified, and had no doubt would be acceptable to the party; and submitted to the meeting the selection, and mode of making it. Whereupon,

On motion of Wm. J. Anderson, Esq. it was resolved, that a candidate be selected by ballot; (subject, of course, to the nomination of a Convention, should one be held.)

The ballot resulted in the almost unanimous nomination of JOHN H. HAUGHTON, Esq. of Chatham County.

On motion of J. D. Cameron, Esq. the following Committee was appointed to embody this nomination in an appropriate form, to notify Mr. Haughton thereof, and to request his acceptance, viz: David McNeill, J. D. Cameron, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Capt. Neill McNeill, C. B. Mallett, W. Draughon, Christopher Munroe, E. J. Hale.

The Committee prepared the following resolutions, and on putting the question on the nomination of Mr. Haughton, it was *unanimously* concurred in.

Resolved, unanimously, That JNO. H. HAUGHTON, Esq. of Chatham County, be, and he is hereby nominated, to the People of this District, as a fit candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing Congressional Election; and that we pledge ourselves to give him our hearty and united support in the canvass and at the polls.

Resolved, That our principles can neither be changed, nor can we be induced to undervalue them, by defeat. In prosperity or in adversity we stand by them, believing them to be those on which our Institutions are founded, and as necessary now as ever, to their perpetuity, to the prevalence of Law and Order, to the safety and happiness of individuals and of the community.

Resolved, That, believing the principles of Locofocoism to be the opposite of all this, we will never intermit our efforts to reform or to overcome them.

On motion, the above Committee was requested to correspond with the Whigs of other counties respecting the above nomination.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

E. J. HALE, *Chairman*.
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE, *Sec'y*.

It will be seen that Mr. Haughton has been nominated for Congress, a selection in which we most heartily concur. We trust that he will allow no trivial cause to prevent his acceptance. We know him well, and we know, that there is no more ardent or true Whig anywhere than he; no one better versed in political history; no one better able to advocate and sustain our principles; no one better prepared to meet his competitor before the people. To a cultivated mind, a ready and earnest elocution, and great experience as a political debater, he adds a zeal and an industry that never tire in a good cause. He is the man for the occasion, and we trust that he will meet the occasion as becomes a patriot.

We have heard some curious accounts of the doings of the Locofoco Convention which nominated Mr. Dobbin—of the intrigues and wrangling that occurred—of the dissatisfaction of the friends of other aspirants, at the result, &c. &c. Something of all this may be understood from a careful study of the following, which we copy from the last Standard:—

Ballotings in Convention.—As some misapprehensions have arisen in regard to the ballotings in the late Democratic Convention for this District, we present below, from notes furnished by one of the Secretaries, a brief statement:

First Ballot: For Shepard—Wake and Wayne, 7; for Cameron—Cumberland and Moore, 4; for Busbee—Johnston and Moore, 4; for Jackson—Chatham, 4. In all 19. Wake had four votes, Cumberland three, Chatham four, Wayne three, Johnston three, and Moore two. *Second Ballot:* Shepard—Wayne, 3; Cameron—Cumberland, 3; Reid—Moore, 2; Busbee—Johnston and Wake, 7; Jackson—Chatham, 4. On the third ballot, Mr. Shepard was withdrawn and Dr. Cameron got 5, Mr. Busbee 10, and Mr. Jackson 4. On the fourth ballot, Messrs. Cameron, Reid and Jackson were withdrawn, and Mr. Busbee got Johnston, Wake and Wayne, 10 votes; and Mr. Dobbin, Cumberland, Chatham and Moore, 9 votes. *Fifth Ballot* the same, and sixth the same. *Seventh Ballot:* Busbee 7, Dobbin 9, McRae 3. *Eighth Ballot:* Busbee 4, Dobbin 5, McRae 10. *Ninth Ballot:* Busbee 10, Dobbin 9. The next the same, and the next. *Twelfth:* Busbee 10, Dobbin 3, McRae 6. On the thirteenth balloting, Mr. Busbee got Wake, Johnston, Wayne and Moore, 12 votes; the other counties divided between Messrs. Dobbin, Reid and McRae. *Fourteenth*, same as the fourth. *Fifteenth:* Busbee 12, Jackson 7. *Sixteenth:* Busbee 10, Dobbin 9. *Seventeenth* and *Eighteenth*, same as last. *Nineteenth:* Busbee 7, Dobbin 9, McRae 3. On the 20th balloting, Mr. Busbee being virtually withdrawn, Mr. Dobbin received the unanimous vote of the Convention. It is due to Mr. McRae to state that he was not a candidate for the nomination.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Pearson presiding.

The Virginia Election has resulted badly enough. The Locos will probably have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and either 13 or 14 out of the 15 members of Congress.

CONVENTIONS.—The communication of "Vates" was intended for our last paper, but came to hand after it was put to press. It is inserted this week, as we deem the question discussed an important one. It is too late to affect the Convention at Asheborough, which is to be held to-day.

We have another communication on the same side, signed "One of the People," but withhold it, as it seems unnecessary to insert both.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—A letter from Lexington, Ky. to a gentleman in this place, speaking of Mr. Clay, says:

"He (Mr. Clay) has been largely in debt, but within the last week his entire indebtedness, (amounting to near $30,000,) was cancelled, and his notes delivered to him from Bank! The great man was deeply affected and asked who had done this thing. 'We know not,' was the reply, 'the money was deposited to your credit and your notes are cancelled. It need not concern you who did it; it was not your enemies.'"

Somerville Reporter.

As this matter has been made the subject of invidious comment in journals hostile to Mr. Clay, we shall not now violate any confidence by stating the facts more clearly. The truth is this: Mr. Clay, who has not, for many years, incurred nor owed a debt on his own account, had involved himself by endorsing for a relative who became deeply embarrassed and failed. The debts came upon Mr. Clay to such an extent that his property must have been swept away to pay them. The circumstances came to the knowledge of some of Mr. Clay's Political friends and admirers (few of whom knew him personally,) and they quietly subscribed the sum necessary to relieve him from embarrassment. The first intimation he had of it was by the return of his cancelled notes.

New York Tribune.

FROM BRAZIL—GOOD NEWS.—The brig Castro, from Rio de Janeiro, brings accounts to the 19th of March, 15 days later, from which we are rejoiced to learn, that "the difficulty which existed between the United States and Brazilian Governments, in reference to the brig Porpoise, *had been amicably adjusted*, through the interposition of our Minister, Mr. Wise." We rejoice that we have one quarrel less.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—That Mr. Polk's very remarkable assertion, that "our title to the country of the Oregon is clear and *unquestionable*," was not made the subject of remark by the Whig party at the time it was uttered, is evidence of the little disposition that party entertained to find fault with him, and of the forbearance they were disposed to manifest towards him and his Administration. Now that it has aroused a strong spirit of hostility in England, and endangered the peace of the two countries, it has naturally attracted much more of the public attention and remark.

That our title is "clear," most of our public men, of both parties, who have examined the subject, have contended, both in and out of Congress—among others, Mr. Adams, on whose opinion on a question of that kind, we would as soon rely as on that of any other statesman. But that it is "*unquestionable*," is an assertion contradicted by the facts,—by the claim which England has set up to a portion of the country, and, by the admission of every Administration of our own government up to the present. If our title were unquestionable, how happened it, that in 1818, a solemn Treaty was entered into between this country and England, stipulating, that until the question of title be settled, the two countries should have and exercise the right of *joint occupation* of the country? This Treaty expired by its own limitation in 1828; and yet in 1827, it was renewed, with the same provision of "joint occupation,"—has continued in existence to this day, and cannot be abrogated until one year's formal notice shall have been given by one nation to the other, of its desire to put an end to that joint occupation. Will any one contend, that for nearly thirty years the United States has permitted England to hold, jointly with ourselves, territory to which our title is "unquestionable"? Surely not. It was the existence of a doubt, of a claim quite as confidently asserted on the one side as on the other,—that alone justified a "joint occupation." It is not merely because England set up an unfounded claim, that her right jointly to occupy was admitted. But it is because there was some plausibility in her claim—because we could not say that our claim was "unquestionable." If the United States were to set up a claim to Ireland, England would not tolerate a "joint occupation," for she would say that her title "is clear and unquestionable." So, if our title to Oregon were clear and unquestionable, we should never for a moment have consented to any occupation but our own. And moreover, we should never have entered into a negotiation about it. If it be unquestionably ours, no Treaty can make it more or less so.

But the negotiation has been expressly founded and carried on upon the admission by both parties, that a part of the Northwest Territory belongs to each. The dispute is, not whether either country owns the whole, (for it is admitted that neither does,) but how much is owned by each—*where* the line should run. The United States contend, that the territory West of the Rocky Mountains and South of the 49th parallel of latitude, is hers. Great Britain claims, that the Columbia River is the line of separation between the two countries, which would secure to the U. S. all that lies East of that river, and South of the 49th parallel of latitude; and in addition they admitted our right to "a detached territory North of that river in the angle formed by the Pacific coast and the South side of the Strait of Fuca, embracing Port Discovery and Bulfinch's Harbor."

The country between the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes, and the latitude of 42 degrees, belongs to the two nations. *Where* the dividing line should run between those points, is the question in dispute. The Locofoco press generally stands ready to swear that the whole of it belongs to the United States, though the United States never claimed quite two-thirds of it. They have thoroughly examined the subject, and understand all about it, and it is "treason" to doubt their infallibility. Alas! into the hands of what stupid and bad men are the issues of peace and war in so great measure placed.

THE TITLE TO OREGON.—The Charleston Mercury does not back its friend President Polk in his assertion that the claim of the United States to Oregon is "clear and unquestionable." That paper says, "Sift the question as we may, we can make nothing either clear or unquestionable about it. Mr. Greenhow, in a big book, has done his best, and he has only shown that it is extremely debateable." This is rank "treason," as the Locofoco papers express it. And if a Whig paper had said it, the whole Locofoco pack would have been at his heels for "taking the side of England, against his own country." To doubt that we have a perfect right to all the world, or any part of it that we may take a fancy to, and to insinuate that it is but reasonable to expect war from a nation which we have robbed of a portion of her territory, are sins of the deepest dye in the eyes of the Standards and Jeffersonians of Locofocracy.

REMOVALS.—The President has removed the Postmaster and Naval Officer in N. Y. city, and the Marshal of the State, and appointed Robert H. Morris, Michael Hoffman, and Eli Moore, to those offices in the order named.

COL. JOHN H. WHEELER, M. N. I. W. C.—We are delighted that it is in our power to satisfy the anxious public as to the whereabouts of this distinguished individual, who, a few days before the 4th of March last, was seen on his way towards Washington City. As no one seemed to know what had become of him, after that time, it was feared that President Polk had banished him to Kamschatka, or Guinea, or some other outlandish place. No doubt he had great trouble in resisting the President's efforts to "buckle fortune on his back," but he appears to have done so, as we find him, plain "Col. John H. Wheeler," figuring a few days ago in a Locofoco meeting in Catawba county, at which Charles Fisher was nominated for Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA MOLASSES.—We were surprised as well as gratified to receive a few days ago, from a friend in Columbus county, a bottle of Molasses, of superior quality, made by Messrs. Duncan & Gore, who have in operation, near Seven Creeks, in the lower end of that county, a Mill for grinding the Sugar Cane, at which they have already made a quantity of Molasses, very much resembling the best New Orleans. We hope the enterprise will be entirely satisfactory to its projectors; and we do not see why it should not be, for the Sugar Cane is grown in great perfection in this vicinity, and the climate and soil of Columbus are still better adapted to it.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—The last news from Texas leaves scarcely a doubt that her people are in favor of accepting the terms of Annexation proposed by our Congress. They were holding meetings in favor of it, at which great enthusiasm is manifested, bearing down, as it is said, all opposition. It is supposed that the officers of government were opposed to it, for the reason that they would like to hold on to their own offices. But President Jones had issued his Proclamation, calling the Texan Congress together on the 16th day of June next, to decide on the question. This call was based on an official communication from the President of the U. States, through Mr. Donelson, Charge de Affaires, in which, (says the Texas National Register,) the two first sections of the Annexation resolutions (Mr. Brown's,) are presented for the consideration of Texas,—the remaining portion of the act (Mr. Walker's,) having been deemed impracticable, both by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Polk. It will be recollected that Mr. Brown's resolutions, as they passed the House, provided for the admission of Texas, as a State, (with power to make four other States out of her,) upon certain conditions, the most material of which were, that she is to surrender to the U. S. all her public property, except her lands and her funds; and to pay her own debts: that she is to assent to these terms, adopt a State Constitution, and lay it before Congress by the 1st of January next.

It being ascertained that these resolutions could not pass the Senate, because some of the Senators had doubts of the Constitutional power to do by law what is expressly intended to be done by treaty, Mr. Walker introduced resolutions providing that, instead of the mode pointed out by Mr. Brown's resolutions, the President might, if he thought proper, open negotiations to accomplish the object by Treaty.

The President decided, as every body well understood that he would, to proceed by the first mode, and that has been presented to Texas for her assent. President Jones's Proclamation recites these facts.

And so we consider Annexation as certain, unless something better presents itself to Texas in the way hinted at by the following paragraph from the Houston Star:—

"We learn that our government has recently received communications from Gen. Arista, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the new government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of Independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico, will soon induce the Mexican government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries. It is rumored also, that our government has answered these communications, and the dispatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositions of the Mexican government will be received here about the *middle of June*, or by the first of July."

The recent arrival in this country of Dr. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of Texas, on his way to England and France, on a special Mission, has given strength to the idea that some negotiation was on foot for securing the recognition of Texan independence, on condition that she rejected annexation. But the Journal of Commerce contains an article, evidently furnished by Dr. Smith, who was then in New York, in which, whilst it is admitted that "Mexico *has offered to acknowledge the independence of Texas*, if the latter will renounce forever the idea of annexation to the U. States," it is intimated that his mission is a mere act of courtesy, due to England and France in return for their early recognition of her independence, and their faithful efforts to induce Mexico to recognise her independence likewise; and is intended "to explain to them the present posture of affairs, the general sentiment of the people, and the probable result." The object is further explained in the following paragraph, from which it is evident that Texas is endeavoring to drive the best bargain she can, either out of the United States or Mexico:—

"It is true that Mexico has offered to acknowledge the independence of Texas, if the latter will renounce for ever the idea of annexation to the United States. It may, however, be presumed that in proffering such an acknowledgement Mexico would seek to place the dividing line as far east as possible, and perhaps also require a certain amount of indemnity as a salvo for her honor. On each of these points the Texan Government must have a definite understanding with Mexico, before it will be able to judge whether the proposition of the latter is worthy of serious consideration. Such an understanding may possibly be gained through the instrumentality of the British and French Ministers, both of whom decidedly prefer independence to annexation. Should a direct offer of a satisfactory character be made by Mexico, before the question of annexation is submitted to the people, the President may deem it his duty to present both propositions to them simultaneously—viz: Annexation or Independence—that they may choose between them. There is, however, no reasonable doubt of the result. Almost all the Americans, who constitute the great majority of the population, are favorable to annexation."

The Journal says there is no evidence that President Jones or his Cabinet are opposed to annexation—they having deemed it proper, in the present crisis, to avoid any public declaration of their views on the subject.

In conclusion, the Journal expresses its belief that "the Texan Government is pursuing an honest, patriotic, and judicious course; and adds, on the authority before cited, that ten per cent. duty on imports is sufficient to raise all the revenue necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, and that fifteen per cent. would leave a considerable surplus. The actual debt is between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000; the country is extremely prosperous; business good; the products of the earth abundant; and the currency unquestionable, consisting of gold and silver."

This last paragraph shows that the question of separate independence is viewed in a favorable light, or, that it is hoped to gain better terms from us as a consideration for annexation. The impression produced by all the circumstances, is, that if she can secure that independence, on favorable terms, she may yet reject annexation.

The "Union," the new organ at Washington, makes a strong appeal to Texas to accept the terms proposed by Congress at once—assuring her, that if she will do so, the terms shall be made hereafter such as may "satisfy her most liberal wishes." We always suspected that this would be the end of the matter: that the debts of Texas were intended to be assumed, notwithstanding the express stipulation that she is to pay them herself. The Union promises Gen. Houston, that if he will go for Annexation, he shall be made Vice President (if not President) of the United States!! Oh what a falling off! the bloated drunkard and rowdy to fill the seat of Washington!

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The Government lately ordered a considerable re-inforcement of the Army on the Texas border, and now we observe that a squadron, consisting of the Steam frigate Princeton, Sloops of war St. Mary's and Saratoga, and Brig Porpoise, the whole under the command of Com. Stockton, sailed from Norfolk on the 27th ult., with sealed orders. "Their destination doubtless is the Gulf of Mexico," says the Norfolk Beacon. There is evidently preparation making for anticipated trouble with Mexico; and it is wise thus to prepare, for the presence of an imposing force may prevent collision.

The ship of the line Columbus, has been ordered to sea to take out the Hon. Alex'r H. Everett, U. S. Commissioner to China. She will sail about the 25th inst.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER.—The "Globe" ceased to exist on the 30th ult., and on the 1st inst. "The Daily Union" appeared in its place, as the official Government organ. It is edited by Thomas Ritchie, and published by Ritchie & Heiss. The first number is sufficiently laudatory of Polk and Jackson, Jefferson and Van Buren. It speaks of Gen. Jackson as "a statesman, who stands the first in glory, as he did in office." The Editor has doubtless forgotten, in the excess of his adulation, that such a man as Washington ever lived.

The National Intelligencer traces at length the connection of the Press with the Government, showing, that up to the accession of Gen. Jackson in 1829, no such thing as a Government Press, existing by the will of the Administration, sustained by its patronage, and bound to defend its every act, was known in this country. The Intelligencer says,—

"On the 4th of March, 1829, came into power Gen. Andrew Jackson, with "Victory!" inscribed on his banner, and on that of his followers "To the victors belong the spoils." In regard to every thing connected with the press, this principle was put into instantaneous operation at the seat of government on the arrival of Gen Jackson. All public advertising, all printing for the Executive offices, &c. was directed to be transferred to the *United States Telegraph*, a journal established in this city for the purpose of opposing Mr. Adams's administration, and promoting the election of Gen. Jackson.

"This was first established, in this city, that anomaly, *a government press.*

"The monopoly thus created was enjoyed by *the Telegraph* for about two years, when, its Editor siding with Mr. Calhoun in his quarrel with Gen. Jackson, *the Globe*, which had previously sprung into existence as a fellow-laborer of the Telegraph, became the recognised organ of the Administration. The first of the subjoined notices [from the Globe,] withdraws all concealment from the fact, hitherto only guessed at, that *the Globe* "HAD ITS ORIGIN IN THE WILL OF GEN. JACKSON," and discloses the further fact that the transfer of that paper by the late proprietors into other hands is not a deliberate and meditated purpose of their own, but "*a sacrifice" which they were "called upon to make*" to offended political power.

"The second of these notices shows that this transfer of the "Globe" to new hands was considered a *government affair*, rather than a personal transaction between the individuals buying and selling. The President was consulted, and he communicated with General Jackson on the subject; and it seems the old Chieftain first advised the President "to take the Globe *as his organ*, and Mr. Blair as *its editor;*" and then, only three days afterwards, upon further information, advised the proprietors "to *sell out* the Globe to prevent distraction and division in the Democratic party:" urging them again, in a third letter, to "sell out and save the Democratic party."

"The late "Globe" therefore, as the organ of the Government, has been victimized to a political necessity. So odious had it become to certain "Democrats," by its resisting the scheme to put down Mr. Van Buren, that, to avoid the application of the bowstring by the authors of that intrigue, it has actually committed a *felo de se*. Departing this life, it has transferred its habiliments to him who was the leading instrument in the prostration of Mr. Van Buren; and thus has come into existence the "Union," as the organ of President Polk.

"It is thus established, upon the highest authority, that, as the "Globe" came *into* being by the will of Gen. Jackson, it has gone *out of* being by the will ["wishes"] of President Polk."

GEN. DOCKERY AND THE STANDARD.—We did not expect the Standard to do justice to Gen. Dockery, by retracting its unfounded assertion that he had written a puff of himself for the newspapers, after its charge was disproved by the written testimony we have furnished from both Gen. D. and the member of the Legislature who actually wrote the article in question. Men who practice that honesty to which the Standard only makes pretensions, would have hastened to repair its wrong. But not so with that paper. In one column it says, "the duty we owe to TRUTH shall always be performed." In the next it falsifies all the facts in relation to Gen. Dockery, not only by suppressing the TRUTH, but by asserting that which is not true.

Besides attempting to mystify the matter as regards the mode in which the article in question came into the possession of the Independent, the Standard says,—

"In the correspondence between Col. Wheeler and Gen. Dockery, the originals of which are in our possession, the former calls upon the latter to know whether "the article in question had been furnished" by him. In reply Gen. Dockery alludes to certain charges preferred in said article against Col. Wheeler, and says he "conceives" he was "fully justified" in saying all he did "in the article." To this Col. Wheeler replies, and says, "in the article, &c. *written by yourself*"—to which the General *made no answer*."

Here are two gross untruths, one perpetrated by the Standard, and the other by Wheeler. Wheeler says, "in the article *written* by yourself." Who told him that it was written by Gen. D.? No one. Mr. Loring told him that it was "*furnished*" by Gen. Dockery,—that is, it was handed by him to the Reporter for the Independent—a very different thing from saying that it was "*written*" by him. But the Standard goes a step further than Wheeler, and makes Gen. Dockery *admit* that he had written it. Let us see what the General did say: (we copy from the Standard of Dec. 24, 1844:)—

[*Gen. Dockery to Col. Wheeler.*]

"Senate Chamber, Nov. 23, 1844.

"*Sir:* Your note of this date has just been handed to me by Dr. Cameron, in which you refer to an article in this morning's Independent, headed "Organization of the Senate," &c. and in conclusion ask me what reports are in circulation relative to the Treasury, that render it necessary to form a committee by which you (I) are to be personally or officially affected. I answer, you know as well as I do that the Committee of Finance, to be appointed in part by the Speaker of this House, will have to examine your official acts during the last two years, which may possibly affect you both privately and officially; and with regard to reports, I refer you to your electioneering certificate last summer, so well calculated to lower the character of our State; which, taken in connection with the circumstances of your official bond, which produced so much excitement two years ago, I conceive fully justified all that is said in the article.

"Yours, &c.

"A. DOCKERY.

Col. Wheeler."

Gen. Dockery says, "I conceive fully justified all that *is said* in the article." The Standard, (in view of "the duty it owes to TRUTH,") makes the General say, "*he* was 'fully justified in saying all *he did* in the article.'" And it adds further, (always having regard to "the duty it owes to TRUTH,") "Here, then, we have it. Gen. Dockery *admits*, over his own signature, that he wrote the article in question." Shame! Shame!

If Wheeler wrote the article (as we suspect,) which we have thus exposed, we will only say, that it is fortunate for the State that such a man is out of the Treasury Department. If the Editor of the Standard wrote it, it is equally fortunate that he was never in the Department.

A GREAT ROW.—The "great" Locofoco meeting in Philadelphia, called to sustain the President in his views of the Oregon question, resulted in a great Row between the two sections of the party.

The Presbytery of Orange has resolved to remove the Caldwell Institute from Greensborough, in consequence of the alleged unhealthiness of that place. The new location of the School has not yet been fixed on.

THE "BIG RUMOR."—The Washington Union (the organ) notices the rumors about Oregon, and Mr Van Buren having been offered the mission to England, and says:

We have a brief answer to all this. We understand that the mission to London has been offered to Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina; and this is the first time we ever heard the high name of Mr. Van Buren associated with such an appointment. We are satisfied that the report is unfounded, and that it can only tend to make false impressions on the public mind.

As we are going to press we have been shown a private letter of the 28th inst., from Washington in this State, which states that the large swamps in Beaufort, Tyrell, and Hyde counties were on fire. The letter goes on to say, that there were "two whole families burned up in Tyrrell, one of the families consisting of a man, his wife, three children, and three negroes; the other family," says the writer, "I did not learn how many were burned. The whole woods are on fire."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Crops.—A tour made the first of this week, through the western part of this County, a part of Lincoln, and Catawba, convinced us that the blighting effects of the frost we had some ten days since, and the previous and subsequent drought, has been almost fatal to the small grain crop. Chance fields of Wheat, such as were backward in their growth, look tolerably well; but the greater number can barely yield as much as the seed that was sown upon them. Indeed many fields bear the appearance of dead sedge, and look as if they would burn, if fire were set to them. The crops of Oats, look as if they would perish; and Corn cannot come up, where it has been planted. No rain of any consequence has fallen in this region of country for near two months.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

Quaker's Reproof.—Sometime since, a sailor on one of the wharves was swearing most boisterously, when one of the Society of Friends, passing along, acosted him very pleasantly, and said, "swear away, friend, swear away, till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee, for thee can never go to heaven with that stuff in thy heart." The sailor with a look of astonishment and shame bowed to the honest Quaker, and retired.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to copy the following painful intelligence from yesterday's Raleigh Register. North Carolina has lost one of her greatest and best men.

A BRILLIANT LIGHT EXTINGUISHED!

Just as our paper is preparing for the Press, the painful intelligence is verbally communicated to us, that WILLIAM W. CHERRY is no more! He died at Jackson, Northampton county, on Friday last, whither he had gone to Court, after a very brief illness.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. EDWARD D. HALL, to Miss SUSAN H. daughter of Levin Lane, Esq.

At Kelly's Cove, Bladen county, on the 29th ult., by J. Russ, Esq., Mr. D. A. McMILLAN to Miss BARBARA ALLEN, daughter of Jas. Allen, Esq.

In Charlotte, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. T. S. Daniel, Mr. ALEXANDER BETHUNE to Miss AMANDA BOLTON, daughter of John R. Bolton.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Sunday night last, suddenly, ROBERT H. COWAN, Esq., one of the most respected and highly esteemed citizens of that place.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 19th ult., Mr. ANGUS McLEOD, in the 79th year of his age. The deceased had been for many years greatly afflicted, and for the last two years was confined to his bed; but he bore all his affliction with exemplary fortitude, and becoming resignation to the divine will.

[*Communicated.*

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult., of Catarrhal fever, HUGH CAMPBELL, infant son of James and Amelia McKimmon. Also, on the 27th inst., at an advanced age, Mrs. NANCY MITCHELL.

On the 23d inst., in Chatham County, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and a patience peculiar to woman, Mrs. ANN CLEGG, the amiable and beloved wife of Isaac Clegg, Esq.,

At Mill Grove, Cabarrus County, on the 17th inst. Mrs. MARY A. HARRIS, consort of C. W. Harris, Esq., in the thirty-fourth year of her age.

In Hopewell, Mecklenburg county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ROSCINDA WILSON, aged 63. Also, on the 26th, Mrs. MARY McGAHEY, aged 40.—Also, same day, Mrs. MARGARET McKNIGHT, aged 71.

In Mecklenburg, on the 20th, WM. LEE DAVIDSON, son of Col. B. W. Alexander, aged 12. Also, on the 27th, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Wm. Lee Davidson, Esq., aged 65. Also, on the 19th, Mr. JAMES ERVIN, aged 77. Also, on the 28th, Miss MARY WEIR, aged about 60. Also, same day, WM. HUCKABEY, aged about 15.

In Greensborough, on Wednesday night last, ELEANOR WHITE, wife of Isaac White.

In Guilford county, on the 22d ult., of erysipelas, Mrs. MARY ANN McLEAN, wife of Col. Joel McLean, and daughter of John Paisley, in the 45th year of her age. Also on the 18th, EBENEZER JACKSON. Also recently, RANKIN DONNELL, a most estimable citizen.

We have just heard of the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH DOUGLASS, the mother of the late Rev. James W. Douglass. She died in Wood county, Ohio, on the 28th of March last at an advanced age. She was one of the excellent of the earth. Her faculties were in vigorous exercise to the last. Her hope in God was indeed an anchor sure and steadfast. Her society has for many years been sought by all the pious, wherever she has resided. We cannot say that we regret her departure, *first* because we have not a doubt of her entire readiness, and *secondly*, because her longer continuance here must have been in much pain and sorrow through many infirmities. If we ever knew a lovely aged Christian lady, Mrs. Douglass was one. How sweet her rest must be! What a meeting must that have been between her and her son.—*Watchman of the South.*

Important to Merchants.

GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber having taken Special Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of John McArn, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 27th May, 1845, a large portion of the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of a very unusually large

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Including this Spring's purchase, which will be sold fresh from the cases. This Stock is worthy the attention of Dealers from a distance.

Also, Horses, Mules, Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c.

Sale to take place at the Store lately occupied by the deceased, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., and continue from day to day until the stock is disposed of. A liberal credit will be given. Terms made known on the day of sale.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r.*

May 7, 1845.

☞ The Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 7.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, lif. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6 a 7		
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	33 a 40
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	30 a 35
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5 a 5¼	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	50 a 55	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Flour,	$3½ a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Sack,	$2
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$12½
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Lime,	$2¼ a $2½	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Business very dull; but little Produce of any kind coming to market. Cotton would bring 5 to 5¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 30.

Virgin dip turpentine sold at 3,45 yesterday; No. 1 soft, has been selling at 2,53 this week; 2,000 bbls. soft, in order, on the wharf, saved from the wreck of the brig Lord of the Isles, brought at auction yesterday 2,70 and 2,72½. Hard is in demand at 1,50; in fact turpentine of all sorts is wanted by the distillers. Spirits turpentine are held at 38 cents.

400 bbls. tar sold at 1,35 yesterday.

Some rafts of superior timber brought 6½ and 7½; we quote ordinary from 5 to 6½, as for some time.

No sales of quarter flooring to report; sales of wide boards at 7 and of scantling at 6½, a slight improvement in the last.

Shingles are in fair demand at 1½ to 2 dls. for common qualities. Nothing doing in staves.

20 hhds. N. O. sugar, fair quality, brought 6 and 6½ at auction yesterday.

2,200 sacks salt, per brig Charlotte from Liverpool, were sold at 1¼ this week.—*Chronicle.*

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 7. Flour 4½ to 5¼.

At Cheraw, Cotton advanced ⅛ on the receipt of the Caledonia's news.

Cotton at Columbia, 4½ to 6. At Augusta 4½ to 6. At Columbus 3½ to 5½.

At New York, Cotton quiet; Uplands 4½ to 7½. Flour 4 50 to 4 75. Corn 45 to 48.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,190,486 bales, against 1,796,127 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Brig Granite from N. York. 24.—Schr. Squire & Brothers from Philadelphia. 25.—Br. schr. Manchester from Harbor Island. 28.—Brigs Clarion from New York, Frances from do.; Schr. J. D. Jones from New York, Br. schr. John Boynton from Jamaica. 29.—Br. brig Charlotte from Liverpool.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. D. WILLIAMS

WOULD wish the attention of the citizens of the town, and the public generally, to his NEW and general assortment of Seasonable

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

FOR LADIES' WEAR—Silks, white, black and fancy; Balzorines; Tarleton, different colors; Printed and Lace Lawns; Crape Lesses; Silk, Fillet, Crape Lesse and Muslin-de-Lain Scarfs; Muslin-de-Lain, Silk and Crape Lesse Shawls; fine Kid Gloves, assorted colors; very fine Silk ditto; Ribbons, richest styles; Bonnets, ditto; Hem-stitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Silk Under Shirts, ditto, ditto; Hair Cloth and Corded Shirts, superior quality; Linen Cambric; Edging and Footing; Laces and Insertings; French-worked Collars; Bishop Lawns; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; plain Plaid and Striped Cambric; Bombazine; Gymp and Gymp Cord; Victoria Girdles; Printed Muslins; Calico of all sorts; Ginghams, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Snuff colored, green, invisible green, black and blue Broad Cloths, wool-dyed, wide and fine; black and fancy Cassimeres, with a great variety of Linen Goods for Coats and Pants; Damask, Silk, Plaid Silk and Satin Vestings; Suspenders; Gloves, assorted; a great variety of Hats for Summer; fine Calf and Morocco Boots and Shoes; Ladies Slippers and Ties; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades.

Also, a good assortment of GROCERIES.

April 19, 1845. 57tf

CARTHAGE

MALE & FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE present Session of this Institution will close with a Public Examination of the Students on Friday the 6th of June. The next Session will commence on Monday the 7th of July.

A. C. McNEILL, *Principal.*

Carthage, May 2, 1845. 57-4w

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle and Cheraw Gazette will insert four times.

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a

Family Boarding School for Boys,

is prepared to receive a few Pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of Pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations without extra charge.

Parents who cannot conveniently accompany their boys on to the School, may find in Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter, & Co., 75 Pearl street, New York, friends of the Rector, who will take charge of any Pupils sent to their care, and render all necessary assistance in getting them forward to Hamden.

C. W. EVEREST.

References may be made to

Rev. R. B. Drane, Messrs. H. R. Savage, L. Mallett, Joseph H. Watters, A. A. Brown, } Wilmington.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Louis D. Henry, Esq., } Raleigh.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Messrs. C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, } Fayetteville.

April 30, 1845. 57-4w

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC HOUSE at Liberty Point is now open for the reception of Travellers. The Proprietor will use his best endeavors to render agreeable the sojourn of all who may give him a call.

JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1845. 54-4w

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Ripping Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Billet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bitts; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half-round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅝ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ½ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ⅛ to ⅝; Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Log, Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ¼ to 3 inches; Bench and Bed Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron Mortars and Pestles; Tinned Iron Tea, Table and Basting Spoons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horse-shoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipes; Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and Salter's Spring Balances; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights.

Their Stock of English Goods being as extensive as any previous Season, they are enabled to offer to their customers an unusual variety. They are also receiving from the Manufacturers a full assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, such as Tacks, Sprigs and Sparables; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Brass, Iron and Hair Seives; Wire Cloth for Mill Screens, all sizes; Ground, Cart and Wagon Boxes; Tailors' Geese and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Broad and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Trying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Morticing Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials,—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, (all qualities;) Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Grainers and Dusters; with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Pad Skins; Skirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Side and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Sliding Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tufts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be effected. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 54tf

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Boskerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinheil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hunored and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July 15, 1844.*—15tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

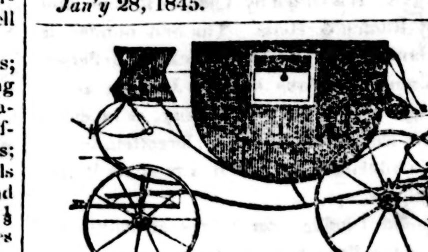
October 1, 1843. 42tf

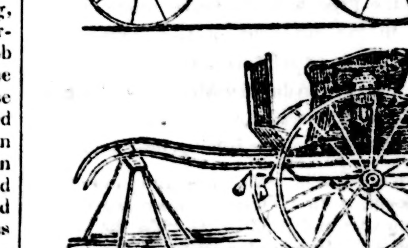
FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.

Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.

Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN, Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.

Morven, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry,

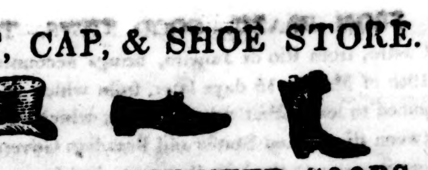
A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 29, 1844. 39tf

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.



NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.* ☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)
PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES,* a superior article, all sizes: *HEAVY IRON for MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON,* assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES,* and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON,* all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road. All of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

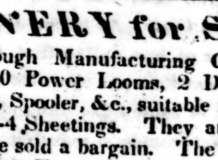
$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore, for sale at a reduced price.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County—to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
ARCH'D McLERAN,
ANGUS CAMERON, (Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN, (Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH, (Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quartered Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.
2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.
3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.
4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.
5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.
6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.
7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.
8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.
9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.
10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.
11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.